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The "conspiracy of David B. Hill"

seems to have taken the place of the

Chilian war in the columns of the Eastern

newspapers of the Cleveland variety.

Two twelve-inch guns have recently

been added to the armament of the country,

one of which was forged abroad at a

cost of \$67,000 and the other in this

country at an expense of \$46,000. That

is what comes of encouraging home

industry.

Why doesn't the Prohibition party,

which seems to be looking about for a

candidate, nominate Frances E. Willard

and be done with it? If any President

could sweep the "rum power" off the

face of the earth by one twist of the

wrist, Frances could.

The friends of Senator Sherman in

the Ohio Legislature are determined to

put an end to the charges of newspapers

to the effect that he purchased votes in

the late election. They have secured a

committee composed of two Republicans

and two Democrats to investigate them.

If the correspondents in this city who

are stupidly beginning to repeat the old

stuff to the effect that the President is

very unpopular at home are at a loss

what to send to their papers let them

ascertain the strength of the Hill ele-

ment among the active Democratic poli-

ticians and make it known.

When the explorers of the West for

presidential mention the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, they acknowl-

edge that the period for saplings has

come. Mr. Stevenson, it is necessary to

add, was Mr. Cleveland's first assistant

Postmaster-general, who removed

fifteen thousand Republicans in one year.

Mr. Bellamy, of "Looking Back-

ward" fame, has secured Col. T. W.

Higginson, of literary reputation, to

join him in an effort to require cities to

run coal-yards, furnishing all the capital,

to the end that fuel may be fur-

nished the consumers at cost, and now

they are importuning the Massachusetts

Legislature.

It is announced that Mr. Cleveland

will deliver the address before the law

department of Ann Arbor, Feb. 23, in

commemoration of Washington's birth-

day. If Mr. Cleveland tells the truth

about George Washington, he will be-

gin by saying that he hated Democrats,

and Democrats in his time hated him.

Besides, G. W. believed in a protective

tariff.

When the bids for the city printing

were opened, a few days ago, the Sen-

tinel was allowed to withdraw its bid,

which it found unnecessarily low.

With a knowledge of the bids of all

competitors it was able to put in a re-

vised bid much higher than the first,

yet lower than others, and has now got

the contract. It has been remarked that

this is a business administration.

COMMENTING UPON the resolution of

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, intimat-

ing that the President had withdrawn

the Chicago News declares that it was an

extraordinary display of bad taste, that

"Mr. Harrison's message will stand the

test of fair criticism," and that "its

championship of national honor will out-

houses of the country for the want of

somehow else to find a home." This

shows that the average Congressman is

apt to be very loose in his statements.

The census returns show that there

are only 73,045 paupers in poor-houses in

the United States. Of these, 33,304 are

females and 40,741 are males. Of the

male paupers 30 per cent., or nearly one-

third, are under age. Mr. Baker's state-

ment that there are over fifty thousand

old soldiers in the poor-houses of the

country is a libel on the old soldiers and

on the country.

HOW TO CARRY INDIANA.

The Republican organization in this

State is now complete, so far as State

and county committees are concerned,

and there is every reason to believe that

the work has been well done. The State

committee is an excellent one; its officers

have given evidence of their fitness for

the positions they fill, and the county

committees are unusually well organ-

ized. The Journal believes that the

committees, one and all, will do all that

lies within their power to secure a Rep-

ublican victory next fall. It is to be

hoped they will lose no time in putting

themselves in communication with the

working Republicans of their various

localities and informing themselves as

to the work before them. It is right

that they should feel that Indiana can

be carried by the Republicans, but it

would be a mistake to suppose that it

can be done without hard work. The

work should be begun early and prosecuted

intelligently, persistently and tire-

lessly.

One of the first things to be looked

after is the circulation of Republican

newspapers, and to this end energetic

efforts should be made to increase the

circulation of local papers, and after

them of some good Republican paper,

like the Indianapolis Daily or Weekly

Journal. This work cannot be begun

too soon nor prosecuted with too much

energy. It is late, even now, to begin

it, but better late than never. We

venture the assertion that if a good Re-

publican paper could be sent, from now

until the election, to every doubtful

voter in the State and to such Demo-

crats as are accessible to reason, the Re-

publicans would carry the State by fif-

teen thousand majority. The only hope

of the Democracy is in keeping the peo-

ple misinformed and keeping the truth

away from them. The way to destroy

this hope is by circulating Republican

newspapers. These are far more effec-

tive than campaign literature, and to get

the best results the work of circulating

papers should be begun as soon as possi-

ble.

Another point to which the commit-

tees should turn their attention is the

formation of Republican clubs. This

should be encouraged by every possible

means. Clubs can be of great service

in many ways, by stirring up interest

and bringing Republicans together dur-

ing the campaign, by reaching out after

doubtful voters, by aiding in the dis-

semination of political literature and

by getting out voters at the election.

In forming these clubs young men

should be given front seats and made to

feel that it is an honor to work for the

public welfare through the Republican

party. There should be no close corpora-

tion atmosphere or closed-door busi-

ness in the clubs. On the contrary,

they should aim to take in all classes

and all shades of opinion, and their pro-

ceedings should be made interesting

enough to attract members and secure

attendance. With our present excellent

committees and with a proper use of

Republican newspapers and Republican

clubs we can carry Indiana next fall be-

yond a doubt.

THE END OF A FARE.

The Sentinel, in its account of the Re-

publican committee meeting of Thurs-

day, announces conspicuously that "the

Blaine men have no show whatever."

This is the Sentinel's way of announcing

that the so-called "anti-Harrison move-

ment" in this State has no standing, and

is an admission that the sensational

statements on the subject which have

appeared in that paper from time to

time during the last few months have

been almost wholly devoid of truth.

These statements have given exagger-

ated accounts of alleged meetings and

conferences at which representative men

and prominent Republicans from all

parts of the State were said to have been

present. It has been represented that

the movement was general throughout

the State, that there was a secret or-

ganization in nearly every county, that

it would doubtless capture a majority of

the State central committee, etc. On

the strength of those reiterated state-

ments special dispatches were sent from

here to various outside papers repeating

and exaggerating them until many per-

sons were made to believe that the ad-

ministration had but a small following

in Indiana. Those who were acquainted

with the real situation knew very well

that these misrepresentations would

have their day, and that the truth would

come out finally, and they bided their

time.

The truth has come out. The first

eye-opener was the Republican pri-

maries to elect members of the county

committees. These were entirely har-

monious, and showed very little anti-

Harrison feeling. Nevertheless, the

Sentinel, in order to maintain a show

of consistency, represented that the anti-

Harrison movement showed up very

strong in the primaries. Its head-lines

over the stuff pretending to give the

proceedings contained the following:

"A dig at Harrison! Is taken pretty

generally over the State; a mighty

close shave in his own home; the prob-

ability that he is beaten there." Editor-

ially the Sentinel said:

The Harrisonians and the "anti" seem

to have had a "pistol-and-monkey" time

all over Indiana on Saturday. Both sides

claim to have come out first best. It re-

mains to be seen which claim is well found-

ed. To an outsider it looks as if the two

factions got into even on the first skir-

ish.

It was still trying to keep up the fic-

tion that the anti-Harrison movement

was very strong and that the Repub-

licans of Indiana were hopelessly dis-

abled on the subject. In accordance

with the plan to keep up this false im-

pression in other parts of the country

the Sentinel's false reports of the Re-

publican primaries were sent out as

specials to papers which had shown a

preference for lies to the truth. The

same was done in regard to the district

meetings which were held the week

after the primaries.

At last, however, the game is ended

and the truth has come out. The or-

ganization of the State central commit-

tee and the strong resolutions, unani-

mously adopted, indorsing the adminis-

tration of President Harrison and ur-

ging his re-nomination, leave the Sentinel

and the special correspondents of Demo-

cratic newspapers without an inch of

ground to stand on. They stand before

the community and the country as the

organizers and engineers of a big fake.

The anti-Harrison movement as de-

picted by them was a humbug from the

beginning. It existed only in their

super-heated imaginations. Their wish

was father to the thought. The big

meetings and conferences, the thorough

organization, the widespread disaffec-

tion, the open split in the Republican

party, the great army of anti-Har-

rison men were all picturesque fic-

tion. The Sentinel's pretended accounts

of violent controversies in the Repub-

lican primaries and the special corre-

spondents' wild stories of how Harrison

was "slighted in his own State" are

now revealed as utterly devoid of truth.

The Sentinel now says "the Blaine men

have no show whatever." This is its

way of admitting that the anti-Harrison

movement does not exist, which, by the

same token, is an admission that several

somebodies have been doing some very

tall lying during the last few months.

The anti-Harrison movement in Indiana

was a very interesting fake while it

lasted, but, as fakes generally do, it has

come to an ignominious end. There are

a great many Republicans in Indiana,

but they are neither Blaine Republicans

nor Harrison Republicans. They are

plain, fighting Republicans.

THE STORY OF THE POSTOFFICE.

The story which the statistics of the

Indianapolis postoffice tells is a pleasing

one for all those who take a pride in the

growth of the city, its general prosperity

and the evidence of a more general com-

munication with the outside world.

Take the sales of stamps. During the

month of December, 1891, the aggregate

sales were \$18,800.83; during December, 1891,

\$20,160.01. During June, 1890, the sales

of stamps aggregated \$18,975.38; during

June, 1891, \$21,454.21; during November,

1890, \$18,963.38; during November, 1891,

\$22,734.27. The receipts of the Indian-

apolis postoffice for stamps during the

year 1888 were \$178,900.02, against \$270,-

335.13 in 1890—an increase of \$96,385.11

in five years, or 55.6 per cent., or over 11

per cent. a year. During the year which

ended March 31, 1889, the receipts for

stamps were \$197,000. At the present

rate of sales the receipts for the year

which will end March 31, 1892, will

reach, if not exceed, \$284,000—an in-

crease in three years of \$87,000, or 44.3

per cent., or 14.7 per cent. per annum.

Such an increase of postal business as

the foregoing figures show points un-

mistakably to a continuous increase of

population, a decided expansion of busi-

ness, and to a larger use of the mails.

Nor has this remarkable increase been

made at the expense of the postoffice in

the vicinity. All of them deposits their

revenues with the postmaster in this

city, and these deposits, in the aggre-

gate, are considerably larger than ever

before, showing that the people are

using the mails more and more as the

service is made to meet their demands.

Years ago it was believed that the free

delivery in cities would be a bill of ex-

pense to the government, with no cor-

responding advantage in the way of

revenues. Free delivery has been fol-

lowed by an expansion of revenues over

the cost that has been surprising and

gratifying. Now the Postmaster-gen-

eral somewhat startles the conservative

citizen by showing, by experiment, that

a daily rural free delivery will pay its

way.

While the statistics of the money-

order business of the Indianapolis office

are given from time to time, few have

an adequate appreciation of the extent

to which the postoffice is the financial

clearing-house of the masses. During

the year 1891, 23,903 domestic and 1,915

foreign money orders and 15,314 postal

notes were sold at the Indianapolis of-

fice, by all of which \$280,020.01 in cash

was distributed. But the money dis-

tributed through the Indianapolis post-

office to persons in other towns, States

and countries is not one-fourth of the

amount received through that cash

clearing-house. The figures show that

during the year 1891, 108,223 domestic

money orders, aggregating \$1,173,428.74;

783 foreign money orders, aggregating

\$13,439.37; and 56,978 postal notes, call-

ing for \$99,223.58, were cashed here—in

all, \$1,286,772.69. That is, during the

year 1891, an aggregate of \$1,566,732.70

was distributed through the Indianapolis

postoffice, and an aggregate of 207,-

177 customers were practically attended

to in the transaction of the business, at

a cost of \$7,708.38, or less than one-fifth

of 1 per cent. for each dollar handled.

An institution which has over 200,000

money customers and does an annual

business of over \$1,500,000 can make

some pretensions as a clearing-house, if

not as a bank. Not the least of the ad-

vantages of the postal banking-house in

our city is that it brings us four dollars

as often as it takes one away.

THE Tipton Advocate prints a letter from

Dayton Montgomery, formerly of Tipton,

and now purser on an American merchant

vessel which has been cruising in the Pa-

cific, and which says:

"I was at Valparaiso during the late, and at the

time of the fall of that place, but had left there

before the events took place that are liable to

lead to war between Chile and Peru. I had

abundant opportunities to learn of the in-

terests of the United States in the Pacific,

and for during my stay there there were many

attempts made to force me into a quarrel, and

I accepted them. I would have been simply

murdered, and it is to my very American

citizens, I and other Americans that I know, sub-

mitting to the fact that I am a citizen of the

United States, I have given an excuse for a mob to murder

me, and I hope the government will conclude to

wipe out the insults and indignities to America

and American citizens in a way that will teach

them eternal respect for the stars and stripes,

and for the fighting qualities of the Yankee

Nation, which at present they hold in very great

contempt."

The latest rumor about the ubiquitous

Garza is that he has gone into Mexico with

a force of nearly five thousand well-

mounted and well-armed men. This seems

improbable, but if it should prove true,

there may be lively times ahead in Mex-

ico.

THE NEW political organization that has

been trying to form at Chicago might be

called a mince-meat affair were not the

brandy so severely omitted.

Z. L. K.: W. J. Florence was sixty years

old at the time of his death.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

FEMALE dentists are popular in Sweden

and that to a nature of a vicious phys-

ical organization he adds regularity of

hours, simplicity of life, abstemious habits,

and intelligence of himself.

THE wife of Max O'Rell, who is figur-

ing publicly as a writer, having translated her

husband's books, is an English woman by

birth and the daughter of a ship-owner of

Dovershire.

If you were a good picture Lady Henry

Somerset you must send to the Massachu-

setts W. C. T. U. Lady Henry has given

the exclusive sale of her pictures to that

association for the benefit of its new head-

quarters.

EUGENE HIGGINS, the very practical poli-

tician from Maryland, who Mr. Cleveland

recently said was one of the most efficient

of his administration, is a clerk for the

ways and means committee at a salary

of \$5 a day.

THE late Grand Duke Constantine, of

Czar's uncle, was in general appearance

the image of an Englishman. He had a

fair and somewhat ruddy complexion, light

blue eyes that were near-sighted that he

wore spectacles, and auburn hair. His

stature he was tall enough, like all his

family, to tower above the ordinary crowd.

He was a musician of some talent, and his

or, at least, only important as affording

an opportunity for one of his attempts

at wit. He pretends to have seen, from

the beginning, that there was no danger

of war and that the serious apprehen-

sions entertained by the House commit-

tee on foreign affairs were entirely

groundless. If Mr. Allen had sense

enough to have been deemed by the

Speaker worthy of a place on the foreign

affairs committee he might have thought

differently.

THE correspondent in this city of the

Louisville Courier-Journal sends that

paper an alleged account of the Repub-

lican conference and committee meet-

ing of Thursday, in which he says:

It is understood that the absence of

reference to the administration was pre-

arranged for fear of precipitating a riot on

the part of the Blaine men. Nothing in the

way of retaliation is contemplated.

Of course, every well-informed person

knows that the committee adopted

unanimously a very strong resolution

indorsing the administration and ur-

ging President Harrison's re-nomination.

The sort of stuff that was sent to the

Courier-Journal is what Democrats read

and think is news.

A BILL has been introduced in the

House to strike foreign pensioners off the

pension list. The bill provides that "no

pension shall be paid to any person who is

not a citizen and a bona fide resident of the

United States." The records show that

there are 2,649 pensioners living in for-

seven foreign countries. Of these, 1,315

live in Canada, 403 in Germany, 490 in

Great Britain, 56 in Switzerland, 36 in

France, 21 in Australia, and so on. Italy

has seventeen and Chile five. If a man

has abandoned his American citizenship he

ought not to draw a pension.

MR. HARRISON knew all about Chile's

apology, but he didn't want to throw his

able mission in the waste-basket.

The Atlanta Constitution, from which

the above is clipped, cannot be so igno-

rant as not to have known that the

statement is false, because it appears

after the Blount explanation and in the

same issue with the President's last

message.

THE W. C. T. U. of California is boom-

ing W. J. Florence as the Prohibition

candidate for the presidency, or, as it is

officially expressed, they have "proudly

flung their colors" for this standard-bearer.

The assertion is made that there is no man

in the United States who will poll a larger

vote on this ticket than Mr. Florence—a

statement no outsider is likely to dispute,

owing to the general lack of acquaintance

with the popular men in the Prohibition

party. The Journal, however, with its

usual freedom from partisan bias, makes

haste to assist the boom by explaining to

those who never heard of Florence that he

is the proud publisher of a fashion magazine.

He is said to be a philanthropist, is wealthy

and financially able to give a free copy of

his magazine to every woman who can get

her husband to vote for him. The Journal

is opposed to anything like corruption in

politics, and assumes, of course, that any-

thing of that character would be contrary

to the principles of Mr. Florence, but if, as

a delicate attention to the female members

of his party, he should wish to send them

his magazine as a sort of reward of merit,

who so censorious as to criticize? He might

gain many votes that way, and would cer-

tainly increase the subscription list of his

valuable and widely-circulated magazine.

MRS. EDWIN DODD, an intelligent Indi-

ana woman, who has recently returned

from Santiago, Chile, where she was a

teacher, says: "Balmaceda was a man of

progressive ideas, and instituted many re-

forms, which caused the opposition to

inaugurate the rebellion which resulted

in his overthrow." On the same line,

Lieutenant Salisbury, of the United States

cruiser, Baltimore, who is now visiting

friends in this country, says: "A reaction

has already begun, and when Balmaceda

killed himself nothing but regret was

heard on all sides. He was too progressive</